A JUNEAUSTRA CARRESTET MAURIST VALUE MANY WHA

TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND.

TRIBUNE KANSAS POND.					
Prev. neknowledged. #6	30 to J. C. Git	# md	1 00		
T M. Wigham	5: 00 T. B. Lo	bdei	1 00		
	os co T F Re	er of Woodbury	1 00		
Mil a Upper Mil Walcott & Can pbell	25 to H Keen	or	5 00		
H. Mecalister	2 00 Citizens	of Woodbury	1 00		
I C Repair Constitution	2 (to Wall you		1 00		
N. F. Hilliagenessesses	1 col Little J	sie aid her			
John Smith	1 CO MINTER.		2 00		
John Caidet	1 00 T. L W.	igh	2 00		
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William Pastey	1 0 dec		1 00		
John Cross	1 00 R. Parke	Wife, James L.	1 00		
D Mai well James Mccallam					
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C Zoller	1 10 W. Mare	4D	1 00		
Gent and Lady	1 00 Descon	L Falmer	1 00		
Isaac Mains	1 00 M. A. Pa	ttereon	1.00		
Mrs. D Thomas	1 ( Dr. G W	els	5.60		
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William Roberts G. T. Fint. E. F. Wetmore	1 (0) J. Egert	Ke t	5.00		
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Andrew McKean	1 00 J. Chem	baria	1.00		
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William Mackie	1 00   Charles	tokes tos berita	5 thr 1 00		
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Michael Caton		& Fatterson	2.00		
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Mrs. Owene	full date T	Clark	1 00		
William White	25 velson	Bryant	1 (0		
James Wood	50 <sup>1</sup> M. O. C.	Clark Bryant lark	1 00		
J. Hinchard	25 Hat office	Worcester	1.00		
J. Stark	26 Fred 82	BEE	1 00		
Thomas Rogerson	John H	Fender	1 00		
A. O. Roed	25 Chatles !	otestat	1.00		
A. O. Rord	A Curtis	4	1 00		
D. Me Perlate	John For	20	1 00		
L Griffi h	15 Zeno Bri	syton	1 00		
Griffish Rowlerd M William Bastd	S Newson S	wicks	1 00		
T. Millitarreconscioners	WI HELD	A SECTION	1 60		
J. Beardsley	25 Joseph C	C Richards	3 00		
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J. Chate)		eent	1 00		
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J. L. Stark, Jf	1 60 Thomas (	0-Y	2 00		
M. G. Seldon	1 00 Ber tamin	Be son	1 00		
Wm Penney	7 00 Jesse Ch	Be son	25		
Liberty, Crown Point	2 co Martin H	Prok	1 00		
O. M. Wilsox	1 00 Heary L	OC <b>y</b>	1.00		
H. T. Whits. J. L. Stark, jr. A. B. Gardner. M. G. Sejton. Wm. Feiney. Liberty, Crown Foint. L. F. C. O. M. Wilsox. M. H. Bagley. Wm. Van Leo, jr. Jas. Tripp. id.	2 (a) Clark Va	Little Peck	1 00		
Jas. Tripp id.	3 00 John For	Co	1 00		
Mrs. S. Burt	1 00 Tobias To	oler	50		
A Sover () at White			3 00		
Wm. M Allen	1 00 Ira B. Cl	ark	1 00		
M. H. Bagi v. Win Van Foo, jr. Jas. Tripp, id. Mrs. S. Bust. C. P. Hoston. A Silver G ay Whig. Wm. M. Allen. B. B. Kisp. J. K. Folch.	1 00 John Jac	kson	1 00		
	1 00 Harvey I	ckeon ark kson Kolosom	1 00		
J. Hardy D. Headley	1 00 Total	\$6,	717 50		
THE LOSS	OF THE	NAUTILUS			

## FULL PARTICULARS.

FULL PARTICULARS.

From The N. O. Picayme.
On Saturday, Ang. 16, the elements picture for Vera Cruz, and the following day the Perseverance left for Galvesto z. The coptains of these vessels were directed by Messra Harris, Morgan & Co. to make diligent search for the Nauvins, or any of the crew and passengers of that ill-fated vessel.

The steamship Perseverance left the bar at the Southwest Pass on Suddy night, Aug. 17, atl 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the east end of Timbalier Island, where Mr. Kerr, the purser, and others went ashore and found three men, part of the crew of the wrecked ship Manilla, who informed them that pieces of wreck were strowed along the beach, and that some dead bodies not belonging to their ship had floated ashore.

The party went and examined the dead bodies, but could not rec gaize any of them. They then pro-ceeded cown the beach to the west side of the island, and tere found a suge piece of the main deek of the Nautiles, and heard from some negroes that the air-vessels of the his boat had drifted ashove; also many dead cettle and horses. Not reconfizing any bodies, the party then rejoined the Perseverance and pro-

the party then rejoined the Perseverance and proceeded to Gastvecton.

On arriving at Galveston Mr. Kerr made known to Leat Stevens, of the U. S. schooner Essayons, the probable loss of the Nautilus, and he at once, in the hardsomest manner, placed bis vessel at Mr. Kerr's service, and volunteered to accompany him in the service, and volunteered to accompany him in the search for the remains of the ill fated, hip, and for all the information respecting the wreck, &c., that could

The Essayons at once proceeded on the search. The

The Essayors at once preceded on the search. The following as Mr. Kert's report;

CRUSE OF THE ESSAYONS.

The purser of the Perseverance left Galveston on Widnesday, the 20th, for Timbalier Island, on the Urited States achooner Essayons, with Lieut. Stevens, Urited States Navy, commanding.

At Timbalier and Cadlou Islands, large pieces of the wrick were found, such as cylinder kelsons, kelson riders &c., scattered down those islands. In Calling Bay, Jim Frichec, the steward of the Na tilius, was seen on beard the F. M. Streck, towboat, which had picked him up at sea near Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay. He had been eight days at sea, on a fragment Bsy. He had been eight days at sea, on a fragment of he wreck, before being respued. He states that the Nautius passed Ship Island Shoal at sundown on Inc. Saucius passer Sup Frand Shoal at sundown on Sauciday the 9th inst.; that near 7 a. m., 10th inst., the carbe on board the Nantilus being down to leeward, the captain endeavored to wear her to get her before the sea, that, when broadside to it, a heavy seasurek and capsized her, she turned bottom up immediately.

He (Jim Frisbee) fourd himself on a portion of the He (Jim Frisbee) touted himself on a portion of the dek; eaw[Capt. Thomp on and some others on the bottum of the vessel; but that the next see washed the n of; that he saw some of them afterward on pieces of the cabin, floating, but soon lost sight of them. He seen fell in with Mr. Johnson, first engineer, and clung to the same piece with him; that he and Johnson were tagether five days, when Johnson became delirious and improduced the see and delivered.

and jumped into the sea and drowned.

He was picked up by the Streck on Monday, the 12th having been eight days affoat; caught some mater in the pacels of a door he had with him, which assisted in a staining life.

The fact of the steamer passing ship Island Shoal at

The fact of the steamer passing ship Island Shoul at sandown on Saturday, was corroporated by the crew of the light ellip on that station; and judging from the time clapsing between that and the accident, she must have been within 30 miles of the South-west Pass.

Examinatio a were mide between Last Island and Barrataria, in Timbalic and Cailloulis ands and vicinity, by efficers of the Essayons, hoping to find some of the bodies but none were seen.

They were informed that a body, with black whiskers, creesed in blue clothes (Capt. Thompson's habit and cress, had been fou a near the wreck of the John Roaless, hear Lafturche Islet. Licut. Stovens landed here, but could find no people about, and was unable

Roaless, near Lafaurche Lolet. Lieut. Stovens landed bate, but coud find no people about, and was unable t any definite information.

om all that was learned, it is probably too true the steward, Jim Frisnee, is the only survivor. It of passangers from the principal batch in Galvain, left to ea back on the steamsing Nautilas:

E. P. Beaver, North Carolina; Missish Thomas and lady. Beaving and J. M. Adams, Missish Thomas and lady. Freshore and J. M. Adams, Missish Thomas and lady. Freshore County, Texas; E. L. McNerle, Mobile, C. H. Short, New-Orienas, the Rev. Jerome Twinbelt, House, Taxas; Thos A. Moutry, Galveston, Texas; Dude sames Sout, Grimes County, Texas; Mass. H. Gay as d Dr. R. Graves, Wheelook, Texas; Adophe Haff, Livery, Texas; S. A. Ingraham, Lagrey, Texas, J. D. Elins, Woolkman, P. Persas, A. Marca (C. S. Repector) and Capt. Win. Mont, New Gravia, W. Doan, Brownerdie, Texas

e are the names of the officers and coew:

Here are the names of the officers and coew:
John's, Thompson, captain, John offer, mate; Wm. Colling;
F. J. Johnson, first counter, Charles Describes, second engineer; John P. Kerr, first carly, M. Artogas, econd circle, J.
Bereier and brothers, keepers of the bar, Jin Frishee, steward
(asyed); an firsteen, two cooks and eight deck hands.
We learn that three parsengers were on board,
whose names are not mentioned above, viz: Powell
Thompson, sen of Cap'. Thompson: Capt. Ton McGovern and Andy Maynew.
We have just received the following account of the
trip of the Naurilus, the storm, and the particulars of
the wrock, turnished by the boy Jim Frishee, taward
of the surp, who arrived this morning on the towboat
F. M. Streck, and whose almost miraculous escape has
a teaty been mentioned. a ready been mentioned.

a ready been mentioned.

STATEMENT OF JIM FRISHEE.

The U. S. Mail steamship Nau ilus, J. S. Thompson, sailed from Brazos Santiago direct for New Orleans at about 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th inst., with 176 head stock, compassed of horses, mules and calves, which completely filled her up between decks, and the main deck forward of the Pancer's Office. She had yet \$30,000 specie, and about 30 cabin and 15 steerage passengers. The weather was fine and seasmooth.
About 3 or 4 p. m. I informed Capt. Thompson that

having an unusually large number of passengers, and being short of ice. I feared that freet provisions would spoil. He immediately charged his course for Galveston. The weather continued fine, and about 12 M., on Friday, 8th, we made the high islands, thirty miles castward of Galveston, and arrived at that piace, at the brick wharf, about 4 p. m. She discharged several Cuban passengers, among whom were three laties and three or more gentlemen. Among them were Capt. Blakely, formerly of stramer Swan, of Brazze Sattiago, and one female steerage passenger.

The Nautius laid at Galveston about an hour—just long enough for me to procure the ice—and after taking on board about twenty five passengers and about five or six steerage passengers and the mails, six proceeded to sea and crossed the bar about 5½ p. m., and created her course to the Southwest Pass with fine weather, which continued till Saturday matting, the 9th, when, at about 3 o'clock, a fresh breeze sprung up, which continued all day from the N. E.; mace Ship Island Shoal Light about 7 or 8 o'clock p. m., passing inside the shoal. The wind increased from same quarter all night, with a beavy sea.

On Sunday, about 6 a. m., the wind had increased to a heavy gale, and sea running very high and raining very hare. The veisa was haded to the sea as long as possible, and finding no other recourse, Capt. Capt. T. attempted to put ship before the wind, and in se doing got into the trough of a sea; the ship would not wear; he then had the mainmast cut away, and the vessel listed over to the starboard and threw all the stock on that side. He thinks the bulknead in center of the ship was knocked away by her lutching, the foremast bloxing away at the same time.

I then went on deck, and after standing there two or three minutes, helding on to the railing on the larboard side, the passengers commenced crowding on

or three minutes, holding on to the railing on the lar-board side, the passengers commenced crowding on deck. I then looked forward and saw Capt. T. coming aft, as if to notify the passengers that the ship was id-canger; immediately after which she capsized. The passengers and crew endeavored to get over on the bottom of the hull, some six or eight persons succeed-ed; immediately after a heavy sea struck her, sweep-ing them off. I awam until I caught a part of the wreck; I then looked back to the wreck, and saw a

wreck: I then looked back to the wreck, and saw a ew persons stancing on her, after which I saw no more of her, having floated off. I still saw about twenty five or thirty persons in the sea, boloing on to portions of the wreck, among whom were Mr. J. T. Kerr, the purser; Mr. Gles, first male: Charles Desouzier, second engineer; Mr. M. Artegas, second clerk, and a number of the crew. I saw no more of Capt. Thompson. After floating about half an hour I met Mr. Johnson, chief carineer, on a large piece of the week; I got on with Mr. Johnson, the piece I was on not being of sufficient size to support me.

me. I asked him if he had seen Capt. Thompson. He said he had not. We remained together two days and two nights; the second night Mr. J. became delirious, and rotwithstanding my efforts to retain him, he got overboard next morning, when my back was toward him, and was drowned, in spite of all my efforts to save him. I saw at that time two persons at a distance—one of whom I supposed to be the first mate, Mr. Giles, who was on a part of the wreck—the other on a large log, with roots about as high as my head; this person I think was Mr. John Wells, passenger from Brazes Santingo.

on a large log, with roots about as high as my head; this person I think was Mr. John Wells, passenger from Brazos Santiago.

The next day I missed the man supposed to be Mr. Giles, and on the fourth day, being near the log which Mr. Wells was on, and my raft going to pieces, I swam for it. He went over before I reached him, and I saw him no more. I then got on the log, and the next day nicked up a panel door beloging to the wreck and laid it on the roots about three feet above water. I slept on this door occasionally, and on Monday, the 18th, we were picked up by the steamer F. M. Streck, not having had anything to eat or druk during the eight days, except about half a pint of water which I caught in the parel of the door on Sunday, the 18th.

On the boat's approaching I jumped into the water and swam for the boat, and on reaching the schooner Jane Elizabeth I clinbed up her sides and immediately ran for the water casks, but was prevented by the officers. I bad but little clothing left.

When we left Brazos and Calveston the cattle perts were all open. On Saturday the lower portion was closed, and on Sunday morning the upper part was lowered down, but the sea was running so nigh that they were unable to fasten it.

The Rev. Mr. Twichell, who got on board at Galveston, was unwell during the trip, and occupied the Captain's room with the Captain's son, Powell. Mr. Twichell had every meal sent up, and he and Powell were in the room when she capezed. Capt. Thompson did not leave the deck from the time the gale sprung up.

Captains Pitifield and Cooper state that she could

son did her leave the deep restate that she could sprung up.
Captains Pittfield and Cooper state that she could not have been over 15 or 18 miles from the lighthouse, and if a tow-boat had been dispatched immediately after the storm, they doubt not but a number might have been saved.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday noon in Mr. Valentine's office, ISAAC O. BARKER, President, in the chair. The following business was transacted:

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Back Florinds, from Cardense, strived Aug. 21, with all hards well. The petition desired to be allowed to come to the city.

Bark Figures, the seried to be allowed to come to the city, well. The petition desired to be allowed to come to the city. Pention denied.

Big Albarina, from Cardenas Aug. Us. The Health Officer is of opinion that she should not be allowed to proceed to the city short of thirty days. Concurred.

PRITITIONS.

The brig Linds from Savanilla, New Granada, with cargo of tobacco and hides, states that the tobacco has a purifying effect upon the hides, and that their interpretation of the law is to remain five days at Quarantine for observation, which they have come, and now desire to be allowed to proceed within three burdied yards of the city, with a stream permit, and discharge the cargo on lighter, to be then brought to the city, except hides, which they will not land in New-York or Brooklyn. Granted, provided the hides are not on board when she comes to the wharf.

Granted, provided the hides are not on board when she comes to the wharf.

Granted, provided the hides are not on board when she comes to the wharf.

Granted Social Socia Brig Bell Flower, from Clonfaegos, arrived Ads. 4, allowed to The case of the brig Belfast, from Gonaives, was laid on the

ntil to morrow, case of the ship Jame H. Gliddon was referred to the Officer, to report apenally thereon Brig F oretce was denied per mission to come to the city.
Brig F oretce was denied per mission to come to the city.
Brig Aibert Adams, from Matanzas, was also refused per

Brig Access
on to come to the city,
The brig Lady Chapman, which arrived on Sept. 1 from
nayemila, Porto Rico, is permitted to come to the city after ve days if all remain well. Back J. M. Chutchill, from Cardenas, is refused permission to to the city.
on was denied to discharge 1,337 hides from back Ida

Rayres. Sciooner Venlos, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, was permitted to proceed to the city.

Brig Nathau, from Guantziamo, Cuba, wishes to come up to the city. Decired.

Application of brig Excel, from Savannah, to come up to the city, of the report of the Health Officer, demed.

APPORTANT DOCUMENTS FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

o the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of Now

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York

The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the cwarss of schooner Young America, asking for permission to come up to the city at discharace, provis that the Young America came into Quarantine on the 28th of July last Itom Havaina, with all hands on board well; at the time of her leaving the port of departure, very much yellow fever prevailed at Havaina, so much so that it was thought advisable to isolate be from the mass of shipping at Quarantine, by accuration her in the lower lay. From the time of her arrival to the present time, but one case of disease has occurred on board, and that was in the person of the cook, who is represented by the single-lever to have died subjectly of a convulsion, instead of any contestions or infectious classes.

The character of the sukkness and death of the cook should be well considered before allowing the America to proceed. The fact that the vessel came from Havaina during the hight of the single well of the cook was allowed to die to that the cook was allowed to allowing the track of the single of the cook is to the Havaina during the hight of the cook is to the Havaina during the hight of the cook is to the Havaina during the hight of the cook is allowed to call to the cook was allowed to call the further certain Officer, ought to rive rise to the simpleton that the vessel is a non-zero and captain, answer the charse of conceanment by assing that the account was without a new lobest of conceanment by assing that the account was without as new lobest of other means to committee with the Heatth Officer, ought to rive rise to the state of conceanment by assing that the account was without as new lobest during the call they further certafy that the death was the result of convention.

The of a classion to which the shipkeepers arrived as to the

was the further certify that the cash was the fewel of con-tropy of the cook's used in was undountedly correct. Since the same of the cook's used in was undountedly correct. Since the America has been in quantitine, everal across have been itself on board of ser who have never been acclimated to the side of yellow fewer, and, inas much as they have remained well it is into to infer that the vessel as she lies does not import if technic, and hence that the cook did not due of yellow fewer or true to due board of the America.

The vessel, however, coming from Havana and still having are cargo on beard, is not in a condition to come to the whaves

he vessel, however, coming from flavors and still having corgo on beard, is not in a condition to come to the wharves be city. Her cargo shealt be lightered and ventuated, and ing a work of some difficulty to discharge cargo in the lower the uncertained, it view of all the facts in the case, manends that the America be allowed to proceed to the seastline anchorage.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the Crip of New York.

The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the master of the bir Charles Heath, seam for a stream permit, reprist that the birg Heath, from Carleinas, arrived at Quarantice on the 18th August, with her crew all well. Coming from a portan which velow fever was prevaiting, she was quarantimed by stainte for the period of thirty days, and by the concentrat action of the Heath Officer and your homorable Board, or dered to lighter her carso, for ventilation, ten days after arrived. This order was made for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of arreading any larking infection to the city which raight be chigging to the cargo, but the cargo being pertup in the belief the vessel have not been materially changed since her arrived, a copy that her batches have been opened and her high fruitsetsd, which can but partially relieve a vessel or her cargo of infaction. The undersigned therefore, recommend that the payer of the positioner be dealed. Respectfully submitted.

E. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New York:

The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the captain of the ship Warnawk, asking a normit to proceed to the City of New York, reports that the Warnawk came into Quiv antime July 31, and that several cases of well marked reflow force were sent from her into the Matthe Hospital. The Warlawk strived to hallast. It is evident the crew must have been poten ed by infection existing in or being achievand by the vessel, and as the excelsione of all Quarartines goes to show that it is more difficult to rid a vessel of infection than any other bace or thing the undersigned is of contain that it would not be safe at present to allow the Warnawk to proceed to the wharves of the city. He there fore recommends that she is not remarked to come up. Respectfully.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer. To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New

Complaint was made by citizens residing in the vicinity of Tenth avenue and Forty-first and Forty-second streets, that stagnant, green water is suffered to remain in sunken lots on the north side of Forty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at least twelve feet below the surface of the street, and that it is injurious to the health of the neighborhood; also that dead animals, such as cats and dogs, are deposited in the same place, where they remain until decomposed. Applications have frequently been made to the Common Conneil, but without avail, and they therefore ask the Commissioners to give attention to the matter. Referred to the City Inspector.

The Board then adjourned till to day.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

SETT. 3-The Mayor presiding, and present Aid.

Backbouse, Shaw, Oakley, Walsh and Hantley.

Permission was granted to land all the cargo of the bark Antagenist, from Buenos Ayres, with the exception of the hides.

The Health Officer reported one case of yellow fever in John street, hear Hudson avenue. He visited the patient vesterday in company with Dr. Cochran. His name is Kenneday. Found him in a critical condition.

The fat boiling establishment at the foot of Owan

The fat boiling establishment at the foot of Owen street, E. D., was declared a nuisance, and the proprieter ordered to abate it forthwith.

Mr. Clough made an explanation in regard to the dead torse on his premises in Twelith street, which being deemed satisfactory the case was dismissed.

The Mayor presented a lease of a portion of the Citizen's Union Cemetery as the location for a new dead, house.

dead-house.

Ald. Oakley thought the proposed site was too far away. It was as far as the county buildings at Flatbush and not so easy of access.

Aid. Huntley was of opinion that the Board of Health could not legally bind the city by this lasse.

Mr. Brainard (Corporation Counsel), however, was of opinion that the lesse was legal, and the Mayor was authorized to earry it into effect. Adjourned. HEALTH OF BROOKLYN.

One case of yellow fever was reported to the Board of Health yesterday morning. It was that of a man named Kennedy, residing in John s'reet, near Hudson avenue. His situation is said to be critical. It has since been said that his disease was inflammation of the bowels.

The Mayor states that no new cases occurred in

The Mayor states that no new cases occurred in Gowanus yesterday, and those sick in the Eighth Ward and beyond are convalescing.

Several new cases at Fort Hamilton were reported, viz: The Banc Master of the Garrison, and Basche, the Hospital attendant, both taken down on Tuesday. Williams and Paglici were both taken ill yesterday; also, McDowell, a private, all with mild symptoms.

The Fort Hamilton Relief Committee acknowledge the receipt of \$650 donations up to September 2.

THE FEVER AT FORT HAMILTON. FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT OF SICK AT THAT PLACE.

Julia Kennedy, on Tuesday, black vomit.

Mrs. Sennette, very low, and not expected to live.

All others previously reported, doing well.

NEW CASES.

Miss Louisa Ross, sick since Saturday, undetermined until to day, a case of yellow fever, doing well.

William Willkomin, gardener of Mr. McEirath, taken yesterday, mild case.

IN MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Previously reported, doing well.

Previously reported, doing well.

SkW CASES.

Band master of garrison, taken yesterday.

Rascha, hospital a tendant, yesterday.

Williams, of the band, this morning.

Puglici, of the band, this morning.

McDonald, private, this morning.

McDonald, private, this morning.

All with mild symptoms.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 3, 186, 9) o'clock a, in.

The Treasurer of the Fort Hamilton Rehef Society was fully acknowledged to the receipt of the following.

=	grateinty acknowledges the receipt of the follow	Ing
3	subscriptions;	
•		4:50
8	Samuel Sonnell, jr \$100 G. Merls	
•	Richard R. Bennett 50 Mrs. Haight	10
8	Joseph Duncerdale 5 Mr. Livermore	15
•	Rufus L Lord	5
•		5
•	John Walter 10 J. Bullock	10
		10
	E Lerd 10 J. A. Perry	
	W. Havdard 5 B. Jacken	5
	Johnston Bro. & Townsend 55 Geo. M. Snow, TRIBUNE	
-	John Brewer 10 Office	200
	G G. Haydock 3 F. Dunderdale	1.00
	Charles Frender 10 J. Van Nottrand, jr	5
•	Carl 2 Mr. Birale	12
1		(3)
1		10
3	Henry A Kent 50 W. B. & Co	
8	Robert Spedaing 10 W. J. Cropsey	2;
-	M. Ceffit	-
	Total	KS99

ciety.

September 3.
One hundred dollars was subscribed to the sufferers at Fort Hamilton by some person, through The Journal of Commerce, on Tuesday last, at d was handed by mistake to an officer of the New-Utrecht Reinf Society, which accounts for its not appearing in the above list.

A CORRECTION.

"Relief for Fort Hamilton.—We are requested by Mr. Church to state that no more fands are necessary for the sick at Fort Hamilton; sufficient, for the present, at any rate, having already been generously subscribed."

We are informed by a member of the Fort Hamilton. Relief Committee that the above statement, which appeared in The Herald of yesterday morning, is wholly incorrect. Mr. Church is not a member of that Committee, and is consequently not authorized to speak for them. Far from being well supplied with funds, the Committee are in immediate need of further contributions of money, or of such other aid as our citizens may be disposed to offer.

CARD .- The Fort Hamilton Relief Society gratethily acknowledge the receipt of a valuable donation of medicines for their Hospital from Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands; and from Mr. Hawley D. Clapp of the Everett House, a supply of wines and liquors for the use of their rick; and from Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, a quantity of stationery for the use of the Society.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 3, 1856.

LETTER FROM THE NEW-YORK PILOTS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To be Educe of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sit: In several of the papers there appeared a few days since a statement of Mr. McGuinn, a pilot, who was called before the Board of Health in reference to the removal of Quarantine. Mr. McGuinn only represents four pilots, a party entirely distinct from the New York Pilots, whose views are entirely different from those expressed before the Board of Health. He recommends the removal of Quarantine to the Lower a Pavitan Bay as the only as fe amplorage for year. or Raritan Bay, as the only safe anchorage for ves-sels outside of the Narrows. Why cid he not say Gravesend Bay? At this season of the year vessels have a safe anchologe at that locality, and would be sate from the heavy westerly winds. If the public bealth at present demands a further removal of vesheafing present demands a further removal of ves-sels, it is to reason why they should be sent out to sen. There is no pilot out of the Port of New-York that would wish to see Quarantine removed to the Lower Bay. If Quarantine must be removed, it could be located at Coney Island, where vessels would be note self-than in the Lower or Raritan Bay. Hospi-tals could be greated on the island, and in times of tals could be created on the island, and in times of contagious diseases all communications could be superficied between there and Long Island. All vessels bound to the port of New York, subject to quarantina or a visit from the Health Officer, must, by the Quarantina or a visit from the Health Officer, must, by the Quarantina or a visit from the Health Officer, must, by the Quarantina or a visit from the Health Officer, must, by the Quarantina or a visit from the Health Officer, must, by the Quarantina or a visit from the Health Officer, must, by the Quarantina of the Contagion of the Contagio

rantite regulations, anchor within the range of certain budys designated by the Health Officers.

If Quaractine is located at Sandy Hook, with a south-westerly wind, a pilot must beat his ship in the Lewer Bay, while on the other hand be could sail up through the "swash" and reach Coney Is and without his convenience of ancharing out. tacking or without the inconvenience of anchoring outside of the Hook on an abb tide. Aside from the inconveniences which would accrue to the pilots, vessels would be subject to delay, from the fact that to Health Officer could not at all times in the W Health Officer come not at all times in the board a vessel lying off frem Sandy Hook, and net her would be attempt it at the risk of his lite in a heavy westerly what. Under such circumstances a vessel might be detained several cays. On the other hand, if a vessel should be anchored in Gravesend Bay. S aten Island would make itse enough in a westerly wind for

the Health Officer to beard ber he Health Officer to beard her.

The present excitement in regard to yellow fever de-mands the most strict attention of the Health Officer, mands the most struct attention of the Health Omeer, yet that does not argue that we shall always be troubled with this postdence, nor does it justify the Board of Health in taking a step they may be reafter regret.

AM. C. WOOD, Plot.
In betaif of the New York Pilots.

Nogwatz, Coss.-We said that 1,500 were present at the Fremont meeting at this place lest Sattiday tight, but the number was misprinted 4,500.

THE CITY FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New-York, July 31, 1856.

To the Common Council.

This report is intended to embrace the financial operations of the City Government for twelve months, commencing on the first of July, 1856, and extending to the first of July, 1856; thus covering six months of the year 1855, and the same number of months of the

year 1806.
The financial operations of the City Government may be classified as follows:

1. The ordinary expenditures for the support of the City Government, which are paid almost entirely by

an arnual tax
2. The receipts and expenditures on account of the
city debt. These embrace the revenue arising from
water rents of the Croton Aqueduct, and all revenues

water rents of the Croton Aqueduct, and all revenues from the reuts of piers, markets, and public property of every description, with interest on mortgages for sales of real estate, &c.

3. The receipts and payments on account of assessments, and awards in opening streets, public places, &c. There are the awards and assessments made by commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Supreme Court, and which are confirmed by the Court. These payments are made out of the appropriation for attreets opening.

These payments are made out of the appropriation for "streets opening."

4. Receipts and payments on account of assessments on the property helders for regulating, grading, flagging and paying streets, filing sinken lets, and fencing those which are vacant. Contracts for this work are made by the Street Department; payments are made from the Treasury, and the expenses are levied on the property holders, by assessors in the Street Department. Accounts, under these different heads are paid from the appropriation for "street paying."

5. The receipts and expensitures for the construction of sewers. The Cicton Board, by the act, Chapass, of the Laws of 1849, is empowered to make all contracts for the construction of sewers. The expense is provided for by an assessment on the property benefited by the construction of the sewer. The present year there is a distinct appropriation of space one for this object, and accounts have been perse is provided for by an assessment on the property benefited by the construction of the sewer. The present year there is a distinct appropriation of suss 600 for this object, and accounts have been opened with each sewer contracted for. Herestore, payments for sewers have been made from the appropriation in the Street Department for "street receipe."

priation in the Street Department for "street peving."

6. The receipts and payments on account of Revenue Bonds. Revenue Bonds are I sued, and a temporary debt is thus created, in anticipation of the revenue derived from the annual taxes. This mole of supporting the Government by borr, wing, until the taxes can be collected, is provided for in each ordinance making the annual appropriation as follows:

"The Controller's hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in smoont such receives, such some sample processive to meet the expenditures under the appropriations for the current year."

"Inder this ordinance the Controller has borrowed on Expense Bonds, since the first of January last, the

appropriations for the current year.

Under this ordinance the Controller has borrowed on Revenue Bonds, since the first of January last, the sum of \$5,040,765, in anticipation of the tax which by law should be ready for collection on the first of September, and from which the Revenue Bonds will be reimbursed as they fall due. The city has paid off, in the twelve mouths preceding first of July, \$4,20,600 of the Revenue Bonds of 1855, and \$50,000 of those of 1856—thus paying \$4,200,600 of this temporary debt.

The charter of 1850 limits the sum to be borrowed in any one year to the revenues of that year. The 19th section of the charter is as follows:

"Section 19 The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatevar on the credit of the Corporation except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such toom shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legistature."

The Revenue Bords are based on the revenue derived from the annual taxes, and hence the tax levy, which exceeds seven millions of dollars, establishes a

The Revenue Bords are based on the revenue derived from the annual taxes, and hence the tax levy, which exceeds seven millions of dollars, establishes a very broad basis for borrowing on Revenue Bonds.

The expenses of the city proper are paid indiscriminately, from moneys obtained by the issue of Revenue Bonds, and those coming into the Treasury from taxation. The Controller, for example, in November, 1855, makes up an estimate for the support of the Government for the calendar year of 1856. The provisions of the tax laws require about eight months of the calendar year before the taxes begin to come in, and nine or ten months before very large sums are received; hence the necessity of using Revenue Bonds to anticipate a large portion of the \$7,073,425,72 which will begin to come into the Treasury in September, and a considerablo pertion of which will not be realized by the payment of taxes during the calendar year. At the close of the year 1855 there was in arreas, \$1,061,720,20 of the sum levied in the preceding July.

The current expenses of the calendar year of 1856, when the year closes, will have been said by about \$5,000,000, procured by the issue of Revenue Bonds, as before stated, and about \$2,000,000 derived from the payment of taxes.

It is also necessary to look beyond the footings of statement No. 1 for the extent of the burdens annually bords by the tax payers. Beside the payments on account of the expense of the City Government of \$4,183,537,81 as shown in that table, the following same, in addition, are given in statement No. 2, as 'Trust Funds,' but which sums are also derived from taxation, viz:

State Mill Tax. Shown in that table, the following some, in addition, are given in statement No. 2, as 'Trust Funds,' but which sums are also derived from taxation, viz:

State Mill Tax. Shown in the tax tay of the common Schools for State. 19,210,220.

This makes atotal of 19,221,220.

Expended in twelve months preceding July 1, 1856, Expended in twelve months preceding July 1, 1856.

for the ordinary support of the City Government APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.
Statement No. 1 shows the whole amount of experditures for six months of the year 1855, from July 1 to

December 31, and six months of the year 1855, from January 1 to July 1; also, in the last column, the total sums expended under the various heads for the 12 months preceding July 1, 1856, to wit: For 6 months of 1855. \$1,507,016 61 For 6 months of 1856. 2,506,541 20

Statement No. 2 shows the sums paid out of the treasury on account of Trust Funds and special accounts for six months in 1855, and six months in

preceding July 1, 1856.

The total sum which has passed through the City Treasury, on account of "Trust Funda," for the twelve months preceding the 1st of July, 1856, including the sum paid on the Central Park, amounts to \$11,243,473,72.

Statement No. 4 has been prepared for the purpose of showing the total amount included in the tax levy for a series of years. This statement includes not only the sume raised annually by a direct tax, on account of the various objects for the ordinary support of the City Government, but also the large sums before referred to, for the maintenance of the Free School system of the city, the assessment on account of the State School system, the Mil Tax, and some other items, which in the accounts of the Finance Department, are mixed up with "Trust Accounts." This statement mey therefore be referred to, as an exhibit of the whole sum annual levied on the city, by a tax on mey therefore be referred to, as an exhibit of the whole sum annually levied on the city, by a tax on real and personal estates, in each year, from 1852 to 1856, both inclusive. This statement will not show the exact sum expended in each year, for the various ob-jects enumerated in the table, but is a close approxi-mation to the aggregate sum included in the tax levy of each year. of cach year.

The increase of the sum annually assessed on each property holder in the city is a matter which occasions much anxiety and complaint, and in the minds of many excites alarm for the future, in regard to propmany excites alarm for the future, in regard to property within the reach of these excessive annual exactions. Those who have an agency in the administration of the City Government may be rightfully called on by those who bear these severe burdens, for the cause of them and their necessity. They have a right to be informed why the taxes of 1855 for the support of the Government in its several Departments, are greater than was demanded in 1855 for the service of the Government in the support of the same Departments. They have a right, also, to be informed in this Report, which the Charter of 1830 requires to be published "for the general information of the clizers of New York," in what particular Departments of the public service expenses have been increased, to the end that they may investigate the facts, find out the causes of the increase, and be enabled to apply

the public service expenses have been increased, to the end that they may investigate the facts, find out the causes of the increase, and be enabled to apply a remedy where wrong exists, and make a just discrimination between those of teelr agents whose in fidelity is established by the examination and those who are found faithful to their trusts.

This examination, to be useful, must be made with care, a full knowledge of the subject, and a just discrimination. The extenses of the City and County of New York are provided for by an annual tax; the revenues of the Corporation, and all receipts for troperty sold, being piedged to the public oreditors of the payment of the city debts. A mere increase of tax ation, therefore, when the rapid growth of the city is considered, is not of itself evidence of unfaithfulness of the public agents, or of extravagance in the public expenditures. This applies with considerable force to the expenses of the Courts, the Board of Education, the Alma House, Poice, &c. Toe Common Council and the Departments, since the organization under the estimance of 1sts, have no excustor and increase of expense, except the addition of thirty-eight members to the Board of Council, man, and those departments which are connected with the construction of buildings and machinery if able force to the expenses of the Courts, the Board of Education, the Alms House, Police, &c. The Common Council and the Departments, since the organization under the erdinance of 1-18, have no excuss for any material increase of expense, except the addition of thirty-eight members to the Board of Council man, and those departments which are connected with the construction of buildings and machinery in the Fire Department, the repair and cleaning of the Common Council, instead of acting promptly on these contracts, which promised a saving to the city of one half the expense of cleaning the streets, a majority of that Board delayed action on them for many

treets, and other works which increase with the ex-

while the increase of the city may be referred to 

about 40 per cent.

If the addition to the mill tax, say \$500,000, be deducted from the increase of 1855 over 1853, the per centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 centage of increase of tax levy would be about 40 centage of increase of tax levy would be about 40 centage of tax l centage of increase on the tax levy would be about 30 per cent, being ten per cent less than is stated above. This still shows the increase on the tax levy at five per cent mere than the increase on the assessed valuation. Even this shows extravagance, if not some thing worse, in the cost of supporting the government. With the enormous increase of assessable property from year to year, a frugal administration of the government after making due allowance for the increase of expanses before alloced to, ought to show a gradual climitation in the rate of taxation from year to year as

of expenses before allace to, ought to show a gradual cimination in the rate of taxation from year to year as the wealth of the city expands.

The Municipal Government is reproached for the excessive expenditures from the City Tressury and for the enormous increase in the annual taxes. Taxes complaints on the part of the citizens are too well founded to warrant a general denial; but in some cases they are misunderstood. And the Common Council and the Departments are sometimes held responsible for seemingly excessive increases in taxes, over which they can exercise no restrictive power. This is particularly the case with the State militar of sees one, and the State school tax of \$271,000, making together \$879,000. The Common Council cannot limit or centrol the expenditures of the Board of Education, or of the Alms-House, amounting together to \$1,044,000. The tax levy of 1856, as shown in statement No. 4, \$8,005,125,125, 122.

That of 1853. 5,669,050,05

see in what constituents this increase of two millions of dollars in the tax levy is produced in the short space

To'st \$1,225,000 \$19,200 \$13,200 \$14,200 \$1,225,000 \$1,374,007 \$82,2007 The increase of interest on revenue bonds is owing mainly to the increase of expenditures, and this increase, say \$145,000, is charged, one third to the Common Council and two thirds to the causes which have produced the increase in the tax levy of \$1,873,194 31. The sum necessary to pay the State tax of \$608,000 has been borrowed since the 1st of January, in anticipation of the sum levied for 1856, and not see dollar of which has yet been received. This adds largely to the amount of interest paid on revenue bonds.

The fiscal year of the State commences on the first of October, and ends on the 30th of September of the following year. The fiscal year of this city is the callendar year, from January 1 to December 31, of the same year. The ac; levying a tax for State purposes of one mil and a fourth took effect at the commencement of the State fiscal year, October 1, 1855, about 40 days after the confirmation of our tax levy for 1855,

ment of the State aska year, October 1, 18-35, ander 40 days after the confirmation of our tax levy for 1855, and after the tax books had been a month in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. And the city has thus been called on to pay mere than \$600,000 into the State Treasury, some six or eight months before a dollar of the amount could be collected from the tax payers by the laws applicable to the collection of taxes in this

When, by the Charter of 1855, it was made impera-tive on the Department of Streets and Lamps, to make arrangements for cleaning the streets by competition and by centract on scaled bids, the head of the de-partment and the Superintendent of the Bureau for Cleaning Streets, expressed a strong conviction that the streets could not be cleaned by contract, and all the Lamestors and the Carterin and those who dive the It spectors and the Cartmen, and those who delivered them tickets as tokens for a warrant on the Treasury, were all of the same opinion, that the streets could not be cleaned by contract. At last, however, the city was divided into four large districts, and contracts were made with substantial contractors, with adequate security. This was in 1833. The next year there was a new Commissioner of Streets and Lumps, who also was impressed with the belief that the streets could not be cleaned by contract. The Common Council, however, divided the city into nineteen districts in order to insure more competition, and in 1854 arrangements were made for cleaning the streets the Inspectors and the Cartmen, and those who de iv 1854 arrangements were made, for cleaning the streets by contract. The aggregate amount of these con-tracts was \$162,920, and the appropriation for clean-ing streets for 1855, was \$179,000.

The present incumbent, Mr. Ebling, entered upon his duties in January, 1855, when these contracts were going on, and after the appropriation of \$170,000 had

Soon after the commencement of his term of office, a osition was made to him by Smith, Seckles & Co. object of which was to introduce an improveed

the object of which was to introduce an improveed system for cleaning the streets, by the aid of certain machines, and an enlarge ment of the carts for carrying off the cirt; and last, though not least, the use of a much larger portion of muscle, where it was necessary to sweep the streets by hand labor.

Mr. Ebling placed a number of documents in the hands of the Costroller for examination. As the object of this movement, professedly, was to clean the streets more promptly and perfectly, at less cost than even under the contracts made by Mr. Glazier, no objection was made on the part of the Finance Department, believing the experiment tried as soon as it could be was made on the part of the Finance Departmnt, to having the experiment tried, as soon as it could be done consistently with the rights of those who then had centracts. The credit, however, of introducing the new system is due exclusively to Mr. Ebling and the Mayor; and the Controller cooperated to bring about cleanliness in the streets, at a cost not to exceed the smeans which the city at that time were obligated to pay. The first arrangement with Smith, Seckles & Co, which came to my knowledge, was made in writing, by which they engaged to cean the Wards, bid off by Patrick Coyle, for about three months, at the rate stipulated in his contract. This they performed in a manner sceeptable to the Mayor, and satisfactory generally to the inhabitants of the Wards.

In July, 1855, the contracts made in 1854 terminated, and Mr. Ebling issued proposals for new contracts for one year. The bids were opened on the 12th of July, 1855, for cleaning the streets of the city for one year, commencing on the 17th of the same

for one year, commercing on the 17th of the sam moeth. The aggregate amount of the bids for clear ing the streets of the city for one year, not including the Tenth Ware, the contract for which did not end at the same time with the other Wards, was \$144,000. The contract price for cleaning the Tenth Ward was \$8.842. This makes the total cost of cleaning the whole city equal to \$152.849.

A few days after the bids were opened, on the 16th of July. Mr. Ebling reported them to the Board of Councilmen, and called their attention to the persons who were the lower badden with advante sequity.

who were the lowest bidders, with adequate security and who, by the express terms of the 12th section of and who, by the express terms of the 12th section of the Charter of 1-53, were entitled to these contracts. So far as the action of the Controller could have any influence on this question, it was used in favor of com-plying with the charter, as may be seen by his letter to Mr. Ebling, dated June 30, 1855, and another dated July 21, or the same year. The first urges the Com-missioner to issue proposals for contracts, and the second letter urges him to give possession of the streets to those to when he had awarded the contracts as the lowest budders with adrouate security. This advice was bidders with adequate security. This advice was

months, and in the mean time passed an ordinance of few case after the street contracts were reported to them, that no contract should be executed by the cantracting dipartment until the same was confirmed by the Common Council. Those contracts were not confirmed curing the contract year. And during that period the Department of Streets and Lamps, under the direct search and counternance of the Common Council continued the expenditure of miney without contract, and thus tolled up an amount of arrearsgree for the year 1835, from the middle of July to the cover of the year 1835, from the middle of July to the cover of the year of about \$175,000, of this sum \$145,000 was included in the Controller's estimate. And the balance of the straineges above stated was necessarily taid from the appropriation for the fi-cal year of 1850. The appropriation was \$259,000. The sum drawn for arrearings 1834 000 ief, for 1856, the sum of \$225,000, and this sum has been expended, as shown by the statement of the Commissioner, in a little more then half the year 1850.

Let us then put these figures together, and see with what propriety the Commissioner now call on the Common Council and the Finance Department to place another hundred thousand dollars at his disposal, spent in violation of the Charter of 1853 and minust be borrowed and paid by the Commissioner Council and the Charter of 1850.

The appropriation for arrearages for clears. mentle, and in the mean time passed an ordinance a

the Charter of 1830.

The appropriation for arrearages for clear

the laws applicable to the collection of taxes in this county.

The preceding statement shows that a large portion of the increase of taxes is attributable to causes over which the Common Council has very little control. And even the increase of the pay of police and the addition to the cost of lighting the lamp districts is under resolutions passed by the Common Council of 1852.

The Municipal Government, however, has been remised in not curtailing its expenses. The comparison between 1852-3 and 1853, for the ordinary support of the government, were one-fourth if not one-third more than they ought to have been, and the Common Councils of 1853-4-5, ought to have adopted a system which would have lessened the expenses. As they failed in this important duty, it rests with the present Common Council in the last tew months of their term, to re deem the legislative department from the imputation of having so long neglected this important duty.

CLEASING THE STREETS.

When, by the Charter of 1853, it was made imperative on the Department of Streets and Lamps, to make probably with some loss. This is a case which shows that, with substantial sureties, the contract system is not a failure, even where the contractor fails.

There are some other incidents connected with the effort of the Department of Streets and Lamps to get another hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury to spend without contract and in violation of the positive mjunctions of the charter, to which reference will

he made.

The 7th section of the charter of 1849, provides as

The Ath Section of the Charter of 1945, provides as follows, viz.:

"Suc 7. No money shall be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn; and ALL APPROPRIATIONS shall be based upon SPECIFIC AND DETAILED STATEMENTS, in writing of the several heads of departments, TREOGRE THE CONTROLLER."

The Head of the Department of Streets and Lampse

(disregerds the injunctions of the charter to contract for the work, and the Controller's efforts to induce him to do so, as shown in the letter of the 21st of July, 1855, because them double the cost of cleaning the streets as the charter requires; and when this was done, he does not make him streets for the needed appropriation. charter requires; and when this was done, he does not make his application for the needed appropriation "through the Controller." according to the terms of the charter. In this way, no opportunity is afforded to the Controller of abowing that the Treasury could not be legally drawn upon without an act of the Legislature, but application is made to the Board of Councilmen for the money; the Board of Health is consistent and ware accounted. camen for the money; the Board of Health is con-versed, and very appropriately I have no doubt—be-cause the call for \$100,000 to clean the streets was deferred until only \$1,100 remained—and this, and the yellow fever at Quarantice, made it indispensable that the \$100,000 should be placed at the dispesal of Mr. Ebling, or the Board of Health, without any delay, and without much time to consider what had become of the \$400,000 which has been drawn from the Treas-ter in the street of the street of the ary in about one year preceding the middle of July

Instead of having the opportunity which the charter of 1849 evidently intended to give the Controller, of explaining his views in regard to every appropriation from the Departments, he is summoned before a Committee of the Board of Health to answer interrogate ries as to what his course of action would be it the Common Council or the Board of Health

the Common Council or the Board of Health should pass resolutions directing him to pay \$100,000 to Mr. Eb ing. To the questions whether he would pay on resolution from either of the bodies named, he answered in the negative. To this the Coairman had the tairness to reply: "I knew this must be your answer, for such is the law."

And here it may be proper to call attention of all who may desire to look at the facts to the report of the Law Committee of the Board of Alderman, of which Alderman Ely was a member, made on the 24th of September, 1855, and of the Law Committee of the Cumermen, on the 8th of October, of the same year. These opinions, with his own report on the same subject, which called them forth, were all printed by the Coatroler at the commonwement of the present fiscal ject, which called them forth, were all printed by the Controller at the commencement of the present fiscal year, and copies were sent to all the departments. There would have been, therefore, no doubt on the mind of any one who had examined these opinions what the Controller's arrawer must be to the questions put to him. While the Controller avowed his fixed determination to adhere to the charters as interpreted by the Law Commissioners of the two Boards, he informed the Committee that, under the advice of the medical men to whom the law had confided the protection of the city from perfection of the city from perfection of the city from perfections. tection of the c ty from postilence, he would take as large responsibilities as any other official agent of the

large responsibilities as any other official agent of the Government in providing for the public health. While the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, after making allowance for the payments on old contracts, and to Alderman Baird, has expended a much larger sum than was ever before paid in twelve ments for cleaning streets, he has paid into the Treasury, for manure, only the sum of \$6,946.78 m the year for which this report is made.

When Henry Arcularius expended \$300,000 a year for cleaning streets, he paid into the Treasury about \$20,000 for manure. In 1851, Mr. Gedney cleaned the streets at a cost of \$170,000, and paid to the Treasury \$50.000 for manure sold.

ury \$50,000 for manure sold.

This long statement has been prepared for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of New-York, for whose information this report is required to be published, to make a just distribution of the blame for the present condition of things in regard to the streets, be-